

makers using equipment from either of these companies are continuing. As another example, it is generally accepted throughout the industry that the photomask is a key gating element in semiconductor development today, and that mask development is one of the largest challenges currently facing the industry. The cost of photomask infrastructure development is currently outstripping available R&D resources by a factor of 4 to 5. A recent SEMATECH study indicated the shortfall at approximately \$750 million. Outside the U.S., this shortfall is being met with Government sponsored development activities in hopes of taking over the market. A small number of U.S. merchant mask companies are currently spearheading an effort to establish a pre-competitive R&D activity focused on U.S. mask infrastructure development. The need, supported by SEMATECH, includes advanced tool evaluation and development, along with materials, metrology, and standards activities to improve future photomask manufacturing capability. The goal is to accelerate leading edge photomask infrastructure capability on-shore by building on prior and current mask industry investments. DoD should give full consideration to supporting this effort for a U.S. mask consortium. Overall, the "tiger team" should survey and make recommendations on what can be done to stimulate and grow what is left of the on-shore semiconductor equipment industry, including masks and lithography.

NECESSITY OF COMPREHENSIVE ACTION

If DoD and the intelligence agencies lose commercial advanced chip production capability, off of which they have sharply leveraged over the past two decades to greatly reduce their costs and to improve war-fighting capability, the ability to benefit from such cost-saving relationships will be permanently lost. DoD can attempt to achieve temporary solutions, such as building its own next generation government-owned chip fabrication facility, but this is likely to be both expensive and ineffective. If the best research and design capability shifts to China along with manufacturing, this approach will not work past the next generation or two of semiconductor chip production. In addition, such temporary solutions are not only unworkable over time if the U.S. wishes to retain the best capability that is required for defense and intelligence needs, but will be far more expensive than the solutions proposed above. This is because the opportunity to leverage off the commercial sector (an approach which the DoD and intelligence community rely upon at present) for new advances and cost savings will be lost. The U.S. policy goal should not be to seek to prevent China from obtaining significant chip-making capability in the very near future. That will happen. The issue is whether the U.S. can improve its competitive position and remove unfair distortions in order to retain significant on-shore manufacturing capacity.

CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER ACTION

A prompt, concerted effort by the defense and intelligence community can reverse this trend of off-shore migration of manufacturing, research and design that is now underway and that will become essentially irreversible if no action is taken in the next few months. I am requesting a report and plan of action from DoD and the intelligence community, based on the steps enumerated above, on how they will act to prevent the national security damage that the loss of the U.S. semiconductor industry will entail.

The loss goes beyond economics and security. What is at stake here is our ability to be preeminent in the world of ideas on which the semiconductor industry is based. Much of applied physical science—optics, mate-

rials, science, computer science, to name a few—will be practiced at foreign centers of excellence. This stunning loss of intellectual capability will impede our efforts in all areas of our society.

I hope that by bringing attention to this matter, we can avoid a potential national security crisis in terms of reliable access to cutting edge technology necessary to the critical defense needs of our country. We are being confronted by one of the greatest transfers of critical defense technologies ever organized by another government and the time for action is overdue.

AUNG SAN SUU KYI: RELEASE HER UNHARMED

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, Burma's brutal and illegitimate military government committed yet another vicious atrocity last week when Aung San Suu Kyi and many members of her democracy movement were suddenly assaulted by a paramilitary group. Some of her supporters were killed and many others were wounded. She herself was taken into so-called "protective custody" by the regime but little more is known of her whereabouts, her health, or the safety of the 20 or so people arrested with her.

The violent repression of these democracy activists is another sad and infuriating example of the continuing efforts by the Burmese government to block any genuine political reform in the country.

Only a year ago Suu Kyi was released from one of her numerous occasions of house arrest in Burma, this one lasting 19 months. Her release last spring came with the promise to release political prisoners and begin a new discussion with her party. That party, the National League of Democracy, legitimately won power in a 1990 election, but was denied the opportunity to take office in the government crackdown that followed.

This cruel attack is another example of a corrupt government that continues to commit flagrant human rights violations against its citizens, uses rape as a weapon of intimidation and torture against women, and forcibly enslaves child soldiers to fight their own people.

This new atrocity has outraged the world, and many governments have denounced it. Stronger action by the international community is long overdue, and we must act as well. Under S. 1182, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, we call on the Burmese government to release Suu Kyi and her supporters immediately and with no additional harm. Our legislation will impose a total ban on import from Burma. It will freeze the Burmese government's assets in the United States. It will tighten the visa ban on their government officials. It will oppose any new international loans to its government.

I am very encouraged by the swift decision of President Bush and Secretary Powell to express their outrage and concern. Congress must do all it can to support the courageous struggle for de-

mocracy led by the heroic Aung San Suu Kyi. We pray that she will be released unharmed. She won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1991 for her courageous leadership, and again and again she continues to show us why.

THE HOLOCAUST VICTIMS' ASSETS, RESTITUTION POLICY, AND REMEMBRANCE ACT

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, today I join my colleagues in support of the Holocaust Victims' Assets, Restitution Policy, and Remembrance Act.

We are motivated by a desire to achieve justice for Holocaust victims and their families, and we recognize that if such justice is to be attained, the United States must continue to lead the world by example.

The United States has provided leadership in this area ever since American troops liberated the death camps. Most recently, the United States has been the driving force behind international settlements with foreign governments, the Swiss banks, the European insurance companies, and German corporations that benefited from slave labor. This legislation recognizes that the struggle for justice requires continued American leadership and that the foundation is the appropriate mechanism for that leadership.

Justice is timeless, and it is time for us to take the necessary steps and help Holocaust survivors reunite with their assets and belongings. For many survivors and family members, a painting, a piece of furniture, or a family heirloom is the only remaining connection between them and their loved ones who died in the Holocaust. This legislation is long overdue. I hope that it reunites many victims and families with those items that have been missing for too many years, and a reunion like that would be a bittersweet kind of justice.

The purpose of this act is to create a public/private foundation to integrate research that has been conducted by 23 international commissions in the area of Holocaust-era assets, to complete the research agenda that arises from that synthesis, and stimulate the transition to a contemporary restitution policy.

The foundation will be the single most effective facilitator of the identification and return of Holocaust-era assets to their rightful owners and heirs ever supported by the U.S. Government.

If the nations of the world are to be convinced of our lasting commitment to justice for Holocaust victims and if continued work on Holocaust assets issues is to be truly effective, the foundation must have the stamp of the Federal Government. But the Federal Government cannot, and should not, perform these tasks by itself.

It will coordinate the efforts of the Federal Government, State governments, the private sector, and individuals here, and abroad, to help people locate and identify assets who would